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# The Muse.

BY H. J. STAHL.

13d Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 1, 1861.

No. 42

**GAY AND HAPPY.**

I'm the one that's gay and happy,  
Wherever I chance to be,  
And I'll do my best to please you,  
If you will but list to me.

Chorus—So let the wild world wag as it will,  
I'll be gay and happy still,  
Gay and happy, gay and happy,  
I'll be gay and happy still.

I envy neither great nor wealthy,  
Power, fame, or worldly gain,  
Let me be contented with my lot,  
And the boon I'll dearly prize.

Chorus—So let the wild world wag, &c.

The rich have cares we little know of,  
All that glitters is not gold,  
Merit seldom made a show of,  
And true worth is rarely told.

Chorus—So let the wild world wag, &c.

If the President should sit beside me,  
I'd sing my song with equal cheer,  
Fools might laugh, and knaves decry me,  
Still I'd gay and happy be.

Chorus—So let the wild world wag, &c.

I care for all, yet care for no one,  
Those that do well need not fear,  
I like mankind and the world to dwell on,  
What else makes this life so dear.

Chorus—So let the wild world wag, &c.

## Miscellaneous.

### DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

JULY 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, according to all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature: a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws;

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giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Now have we been wading in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of conciliation. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in law, in peace, and in friendship.

We, therefore, the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK, Pres't.

## A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

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JOHN HANCOCK, Pres't.

A Fund for Mr. Douglas's Family.—The Chicago papers publish an address to the people of the United States, for the relief of Mr. Douglas's family, setting forth the fact that Mr. Douglas died leaving no fortune, and that his family are now in a state of destitution. The address is signed by the friends of Mr. Douglas, and is a most interesting and touching appeal.

A Fourth of July Orator by Edward Everett.—Hon. Edward Everett, at the request of a number of the citizens of New York, will deliver an oration on the fourth of July next, at the Academy of Music, in that city. The subject will be: "The Present Aspect of the Nation." An entrance fee will be charged for the benefit of the families of the volunteers.

President Sears, of Brown University, has two sons in the new Rhode Island Regiment, who each hold the commission of second lieutenant.

A Seasonable Hint.—Don't undertake to throw cold water on your wife's darling schemes, unless you want to get into hot water.

The Richmond Whig estimates the majority for secession at 130,000 in Virginia. Most of the counties had been heard from.

The Army Clothing Contract.—The grand jury at Pittsburgh have presented Messrs. Foranthal, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Charles M. Neal, of Philadelphia, agent of Gov. Curtin, for alleged fraud in the army clothing contract, and the Court of Quarter Sessions have directed the district attorney to draw a bill of indictment against those persons.

As we expected.—We see that the rotten Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company is again "swamped" notwithstanding the lift of our General Legislature gave them last winter. They now propose to leave the concern to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a period of 99 years, we presume for the purpose of creating a corporation strong enough to control the politics of this State for all time to come. Will the gentlemen who voted for the Sunbury and Erie Railroad bill last winter, tell us at about what time the State is to be benefited by their acts?—Eastern Sentinel.

Scandal.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention, at Burlington, N. J., refused, by a vote of 68 to 8, to trouble themselves, in any way, with the "state of the country." Considering themselves a strictly Ecclesiastical body, they did not think it worth while to appoint a special committee, nor to start a debate on the war, or the causes of it, and so they "shut them down" on a proposition that was forced upon them with some such purpose in view.

The Bedford County Convention.—The Democratic Convention of Bedford county, assembled in Bedford on the 18th ult., selected the following excellent ticket: Associate Judge, Gen. James Burns; Treasurer, A. J. Sanson; Commissioner, Philip Shoemaker; Director, Henry Wertz; and Auditor, Daniel L. DeHough. The Convention then unanimously adopted the following soundly Democratic resolutions:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party, for years past, in the various States, National, and through its press and by its representatives in Congress, denominated the policy of establishing sectional parties, holding that the success of such parties would inevitably result in a bloody and horrible civil war; and whereas, the prophetic warnings upon this subject uttered from time to time by the great and good men of the Union, have been fully verified in the present deplorable condition of our beloved country; and whereas, we are unwilling now to renounce the opinions heretofore entertained by us as to the causes which operated to bring about the difficulties in which the nation is involved, or to stultify ourselves by endorsing the political doctrines and policy whose triumph in the last Presidential election has so fearfully imperiled the perpetuity of the Union:

Resolved, That as the Democratic Party, having been the victim of the policy of sectional parties, in peace and in war, they are bound to declare their unflinching devotion to that party, its principles and usages.

Resolved, That while the present civil war was none of our seeking, and whilst we deplore and deplore its existence, and earnestly and pray for the early restoration of an honorable peace, as Democrats we have always been true to the Union, and whose fealty and devotion to the Union are attested by the whole history of our lives; we feel it our duty to sustain the Federal Government in the exercise of all its Constitutional powers in its efforts to maintain its integrity and the continuance of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That while as Democrats and patriots we believe it to be our duty to support and sustain the Government in all its Constitutional acts in every emergency, we desire "Republicanism" to be distinctly understood that we will not and cannot be dragged into the support of Abolitionism in any form.

Resolved, That we regard the Constitution of the United States as the only bond of union between the several States and the only rule of action for the Government in the present condition of our country; that we will support it, as we have always done, in all its parts, in its letter and spirit, and in its interpretation of its meaning on controverted points, we will be governed by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, believing that the decrees and decisions of that branch of the Government should be respected and obeyed by every law-abiding and patriotic citizen.

Resolved, That we denounce such law in every form and under every pretext, whether whether exercised by secessionists, whether at the South, or fanatic enthusiasts at the North, and that we are for the enforcement of the laws in the proper and lawful form, against offenders in all parts of the country.

Resolved, That we look upon the doctrine of interference with the institution of slavery, or the rule of action for the Government in the present condition of our country; that we will support it, as we have always done, in all its parts, in its letter and spirit, and in its interpretation of its meaning on controverted points, we will be governed by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, believing that the decrees and decisions of that branch of the Government should be respected and obeyed by every law-abiding and patriotic citizen.

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